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From Monday November 2. to Thursday November 5. 1702.

By the QUEEN,

A PROCLAMATION,

For a Publick Thanksgiving.

ANNE R.

WE do most Devoutly and Thankfully Acknowledge the great Goodness and Mercy of Almighty God, who hath afforded Us His Protection and Assistance in the Just War, in which, for the Common Safety of Our Realms, and for Disappointing the Boundless Ambition of France, *We are now Engaged; and hath given to Our Arms, in Conjunction with Our Allies, under the Command of* John *Earl of* Marlborough, *Captain General of our Land Forces, a Wonderful and Glorious Current of Success, whereby there hath been gain'd from Our Enemies many fortified Towns and large Territories in the* Low Countreys; *and hath blessed the Fleet and Troops of Us and Our Allies, under the Command of* James *Duke of* Ormond, *General of Our Forces on Board Our said Fleet, and Sir* George Rooke, *Admiral of Our said Fleet, with the Taking and Destroying many Ships of War, and great Riches of Our Enemies, at the Port of* Vigo *in the Kingdom of* Spain; *and has also given Us many considerable Successes in the* West Indies; *and hath rendred Our Trade at Sea Secure, beyond what could be expected in the time of War; and thereby made the beginning of Our Reign Happy and Prosperous to Our Self and Our People; and has likewise given great Success to the Arms of Our Allies in* Germany *and* Italy: *And therefore duly Considering that such great and publick Blessings do call for publick and solemn Acknowledgments, We have thought fit (by the Advice of Our Privy Council) to Issue this Our Royal Proclamation, hereby Appointing and Commanding that a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for these His Mercies, be Observed throughout Our Cities of* London *and* Westminster, *and elsewhere within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, upon* Thursday *the Twelfth Day of this Instant* November, *and in all other Places throughout Our Kingdom of* England, *Dominion of* Wales, *and Town of* Berwick *upon* Tweed, *upon* Thursday *the Third Day of* December *next. And for the better and more Religious and Orderly Solemnizing of the same, We have given Directions to the Archbishops and Bishops of this Our Kingdom, to Compose a Form of Prayer, suitable to this Occasion, to be Used in all Churches and Chapels, and other Places of Publick Worship, and to take Care for the timely Dispersing thereof through their respective Dioceses. And We do strictly Charge and Command, that the said Publick Days of Thanksgiving be Religiously Observed by all Our Loving Subjects, as they tender the Favour of Almighty God, and upon Pain of suffering such Punishments, as We may justly Inflict on all such as shall Contemn or Neglect the Performance of so Religious and Necessary a Duty.*

Given at Our Court at *St. James's* the Third Day of *November*, 1702. In the First Year of Our Reign.

GOD Save the QUEEN.

Lisbon, October 27. *N. S.* On the 23d, in the evening, the Almirante of *Castile* arrived at a Country-House three miles distant from this City: Most of the *Portuguese* Nobility have been already to wait on him, and bid him welcome. His Estate at *Madrid* is ordered to be seized, and a Fine of 50000 Ducats laid upon it. On the 25th Instant Rear Admiral *Artoliere*, with Nine *French* Men of War under his Command, sailed out of this River, but as soon as they got over the Bar, the Wind took them short, so that probably they are gone no further than *Cascaes*: Three of them are laden with Provisions for Monsieur *Chateaurenaud's* Squadron at *Vigo*.

Warsaw, October 29. The Great Council of the Nobility of *Poland* has been assembled here several days, and adjourned yesterday to the 27th of the next Month; They resolved, That their Deputies to the King of Sweden should renew their Instances to him in the Name of the Republick to come to an Accommodation, and desire a positive Answer; That the Emperor should be also desired effectually to employ his Mediation for that purpose; And they caused the Marshal of the Crown to signifie to the French Envoy, That he should immediately depart from hence, or the Republick would not be answerable for any Affront that might be offered him; but the Envoy's Resolution thereupon is not yet known. The King of Poland went from hence yesterday for Thoorn. The Swedish Army is marching this way along the River Weissel, but their Artillery and Baggage come down very slowly for want of Water, the River being more shallow now than it has been usually known at this Season.

Vienna, October 28. This day there were great Rejoycings made here for the Victory obtained by Prince Lewis of Baden over the French Army near Fridlingen; the Emperor was present at the singing of *Te Deum*, and the Cannon round the Walls of this City was thrice discharged. It is reported with much Confidence, that Count Schlick will have the Command of a Body of Forces that is drawing together on this side to attack the Elector of Bavaria's Country, which will consist of that Count's Regiment of Dragoons, a Regiment of Cuirassiers, 500 Hussars, the Garison of Guastalla, consisting of 1600 Men, 4000 Men of the Militia of Tirol, a Battalion of Foot of 700 Men, and 6000 Recruits, newly raised, which were designed to be sent into Italy; besides 6000 Heydukes that the States of Hungary are raising at their own Expence, and 1200 Men that are promised by the Ban of Croatia, who will be in a readiness by the middle of December next.

Ratisbonne, Nov. 2. Letters from Stutgard of the 28th of the last Month bring an Account, that the Marshal de Villars had considerably reinforced the Garison of Newenbourg, and continued encamped with his Army on the Hill of Weilheim, where he is intrenching himself. The Elector of Bavaria is marching with his Troops up the Danube with all possible expedition towards the Schwartzwaldt, and seems still to have a Design of endeavouring to join the French.

Francfort, Nov. 1. We hear the Elector of Bavaria is marching with his Forces towards Newenbourg, in order to join the Marshal de Villars with the French Forces under his Command: But it is hoped, that Prince Lewis of Baden having now got together a very good Army, will be able to prevent it. It is said, his Highness has resolved to attack the French, and is marching for that purpose towards Newenbourg. The Swiss are very much dissatisfied at the French Forces having marched through part of the Territory of Basil at the time that they passed the Rhine, which it is hoped may cause them to come to some vigorous Resolution against the French. The Cantons have already taken upon them to secure the Forest Towns, which is a Matter of great Importance to the Common Cause.

Cologne, Nov. 7. The Prussian Forces which lately bombarded Rhinberg are quartered in the Villages about that Place, in such manner that they keep it quite block'd up. The Margrave Albert of Brandenburgh, who commanded them, is gone back to Berlin. The Elector of Cologne is still at Luxembourg; but the Discourse continues, that he will proceed to France by the way of Metz. Letters from Coblentz give an Account, that the Count de Tallard having put a Garison into the Fort of St. Martin's near the Town of Triers, marched to Traerbach, and soon possessed himself of the Town; but the Castle of that Place, wherein was a Garison of 300 Men of the Emperor's Forces, held out still on the 3d Instant, notwithstanding the French had been battering and bombarding it several days together: The Advices from the French Camp say, the Besieged began to want Ammunition, so that they would soon be obliged to surrender, and that the Count de Tallard would then march to Montroyal, to rebuild the Fortifications of that Place, which had been demolished in pursuance of the Treaty of Ryswick. He has plundered several Villages in the Archbishoprick of Triers, and